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Security Testing Report

SWPIC

EIPF_1.1.0

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Document Version Control

Name of the document : EIPF 1.1.0 Security Testing Report		
Version: 1.0	Intake ID:	2844
Document Definition: This document highlights the vulnerabilities currently existing in the application under scope. It also documents possible actions to be taken to reduce/eliminate the vulnerabilities.	Document ID:	PRHC/C40/SVN/88998
Author: Sai Praneetha Bhaskaruni, Navin Kumar Pari	Effective Date:	28/Nov/2023
Reviewed by: Shabana Bagum		

Document History

Version	Date	Author	Section	Changes
0.1	27 Nov 2023	Sai Praneetha Bhaskaruni, Navin Kumar Pari	Complete	Initial Draft
1.0	28 Nov 2023	Shabana Bagum	Complete	Final Review

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1. Definitions & Abbreviations

Term	Explanation
SCoE	Security Center of Excellence
TLS	Transport Layer Security
SSL	Secure Socket Layer
XSS	Cross Site Scripting

The severity of every vulnerability has been calculated by using industry standard **Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS)** used for assessing the severity of computer system vulnerabilities. CVSS provides a way to capture the principal characteristics of a vulnerability and produce a numerical score (Scores range from 0 to 10, with 10 being the most severe) reflecting its severity. The numerical score can then be translated into a qualitative representation (such as low, medium, high, and critical) to help organization properly assess and prioritize their vulnerability management processes.

The severity rating for the numerical values are mapped below

None	0.0
Low	0.1 - 3.9
Medium	4.0 - 6.9
High	7.0 - 8.9
Critical	9.0 - 10.0

The **Severity** and **CVSS vector** of each vulnerability is calculated using the CVSS V3 **Base Score Metrics** Calculator located [here](#). Vulnerabilities identified during security assessment are classified into standardized categories. Refer following table for more information:

Categories for vulnerability classification

Web application security assessment	OWASP Top Ten - 2021
Mobile application security assessment	OWASP Top Ten - 2016
IoT/Hardware security assessment	OWASP Top Ten - 2014

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2. System Details & Architecture

Brief about the system:

There are different services in EIPF such as adding/retrieving/update/Delete Dictionary mappings and other services related to Reports.

There were windows services such as

HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService.exe

HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe

HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.exe

Environment: gateway

Version- 1.1.0





3. Scope

The scope of this security assessment is to perform **Grey-Box** security testing to find security threats that may come from a malicious outsider or insider user of the **EIPF_1.1.0**. Security testing on **Web services & windows service** of the **EIPF_1.1.0** is performed.

The following list includes few examples of major activities performed during this assessment:


Web Application/Web Services:

- Crawl through complete scope of the web application/service space and identify for any unauthenticated URL or directory.
- Check for all input injection-based attacks across all the possible entry fields in Web API.
- Exploiting any known component vulnerability or service misconfiguration.
- Reviewing the transport layer security implemented.

Windows Services:

- Exploiting any known component vulnerability or service misconfiguration.
- Services are checked for local storage.
- Check for Permissions.

Follow "[Test case execution](#)" section for detailed test cases.

Start Date	End Date	Applications/Devices/IP's/URL's
20/Nov/2023	22/Nov/2023	Webservices/API's:  EIPF Ptest 1.1.0.postman_collecti
23/Nov/2022	24/Nov/2022	Windows Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService.exe• HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe• HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.exe

Not In Scope

Below Mentioned items are out of scope for the current security assessment:

- Source code review
- Network & Infrastructure security assessment
- Complete Thick client assessment

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- All other APIs.





4. Executive Summary

Security Center of Excellence (SCoE) team is engaged in activities to conduct security assessment of **EIPF_1.1.0** which included **web services & windows services** in scope. The purpose of the engagement is to evaluate the security of the **EIPF_1.1.0** against industry best practice criteria.

Note: Only highlights of important vulnerabilities are described below. Please refer 'Vulnerability Summary' section for complete detailed list of vulnerabilities.

During the security assessment following factors are found with consideration for significant improvement:

- JWT Misconfiguration
- SQL Injection

During the security assessment of web application, security issues in the below areas are not found:

- Privilege escalation





VULNERABILITY SUMMARY TABLE

The table below shows a summary of the number of vulnerabilities and their severities.

Note: The vulnerabilities mentioned in this report are technical vulnerabilities only. The Product Security Risk Assessment would report the business risks associated with these vulnerabilities.

Critical	High	Medium	Low
0	1	2	10





5. Vulnerability Summary

The Findings and vulnerabilities from the assessment are tabulated below

Finding No.	Vulnerability Title	Severity	Impacted Area	CVE ID*	Status
89290	SQL Injection	High	Webservices	NA	Open
89293	JWT Misconfiguration	Medium	Webservices	NA	Open
89287	Insecure CORS	Low	Webservices	NA	Open
89291	Delete method is enabled	Low	Webservices	NA	Open
89289	Lack of Input Validation	Low	Webservices	NA	Open
89292	Weak SSL/TLS Configuration	Low	Webservices	NA	Open
89286	Verbose Server Banner	Low	Webservices	NA	Open
89288	Improper Error Handling	Low	Webservices	NA	Open
89345	Sensitive Data in Memory	Medium	WindowsServices	NA	Open
89365	Unsigned Binaries	Low	WindowsServices	NA	Open
89368	PDB files included in the Binary	Low	WindowsServices	NA	Open
89344	DLL Injection	Low	WindowsServices	NA	Open
89369	Insecure Windows Service Permissions	Low	WindowsServices	NA	Open

*CVE ID are mentioned for the vulnerabilities which has a known external CVE.

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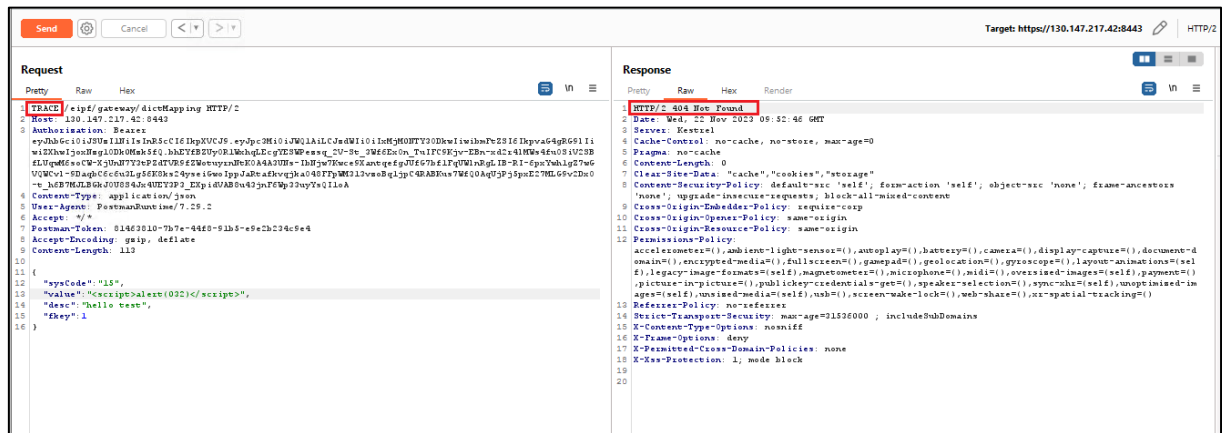


6. Observations

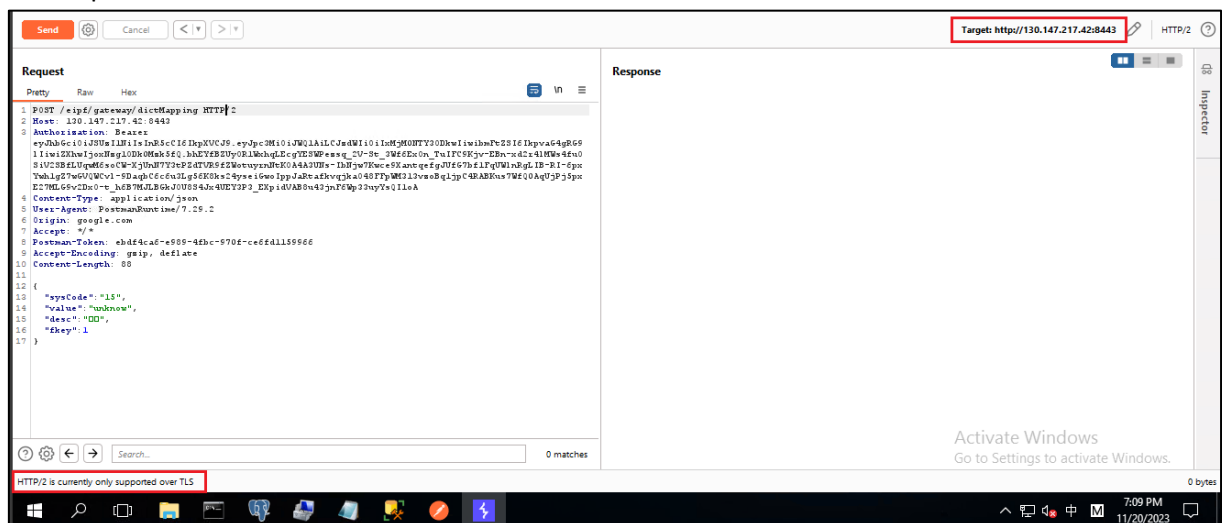
Below mentioned observations are not considered as Vulnerability but informative to the business.

Observations which shows good implementation or best practice identified:

- It is observed that the endpoint is not allowing Trace method.



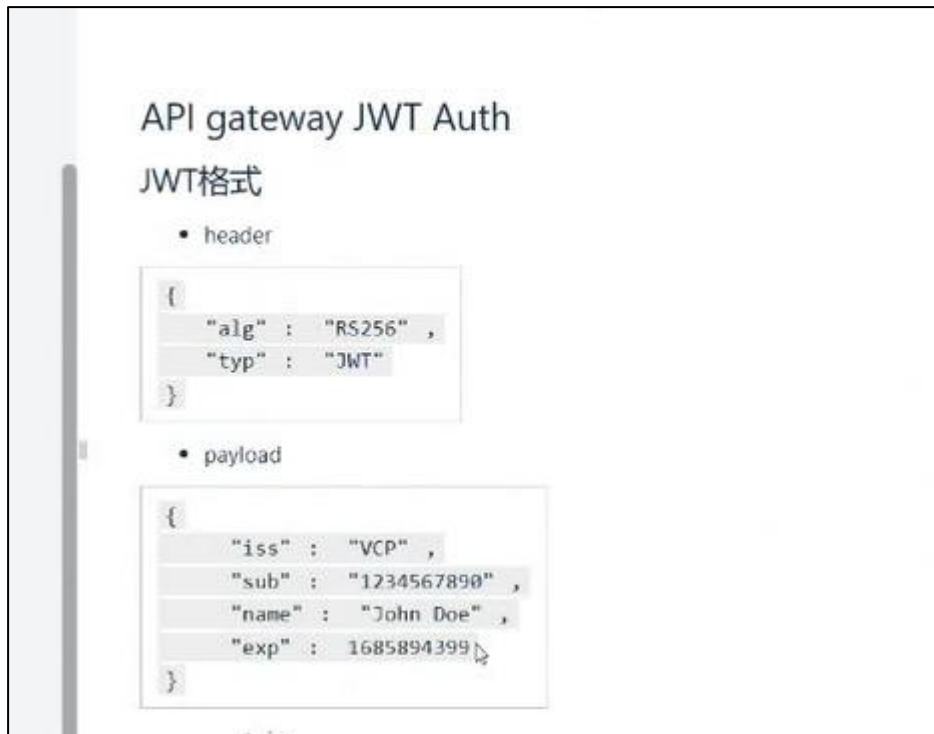
- Endpoint is not accessible over HTTP.





Observations which shows weak implementation:

- Generating the JWT token from <https://jwt.io/> using the below information(test data) is not a good practice.





7. Detailed Vulnerability Report

7.1 WebServices: SQL Injection

Vulnerability Title	SQL Injection
Vulnerability Category	A3 Injection
Severity	High
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 9.0 CVSS:3.1/ AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H
Description	<p>Vulnerability Description: During the assessment, it is observed that when we Input the payload WAIT FOR DELAY '0:0:5' -- the response got delayed by 5 seconds.</p> <p>SQL Injection (SQLi) is an injection attack wherein an attacker can execute malicious SQL statements bypassing the validation, that when executed can control a web application's database server.</p> <p>Reference: https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/SQL_Injection</p> <p>Exploitability rational: An attacker should have access to API to manipulate the input fields which interacts with the sql query.</p> <p>Impact rational: A successful SQL injection exploit can read sensitive data from the database, modify database data (Insert/Update/Delete) thereby affecting data integrity, execute administration operations on the database, recover the content of a given file present on the DBMS file system and in some cases issue commands to the operating system. An attacker can use it to bypass a web application's authentication and authorization mechanisms and retrieve the contents of an entire database.</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	https://130.147.217.42:8443/eipf/gateway/deletePrivacyData



Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rewrite all SQL queries constructed through dynamic concatenation to use an injection-safe query mechanism such as prepared statements with parameterized queries. • Stored Procedure can be used to mitigate SQL Injection • Rather than construct the dynamic SQL query by concatenating user-supplied data to static SQL query string fragments, data values are identified in the query by parameter markers or variables. Dynamic data is then passed through a mechanism provided by SQL that prevents the supplied data from changing the meaning of the query. • Input Validation can be considered as a defense as well. <p>Reference: https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/SQL_Injection_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet.html</p> <p>Note: The exact syntax and use of prepared statements with parameterized queries varies from language to language. The following links provide general guidance for secure SQL query construction in .NET, Java, and PHP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb738521(v=vs.100).aspx • https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/jdbc/basics/prepared.html • http://php.net/manual/en/mysqli.prepare.php
Status	Open

Steps to Reproduce

Step 1: Configure the browser to use proxy tool such as Burp Suite.

Step 2: Log into the application.

Step 3: Navigate to <https://130.147.217.42:8443/eipf/gateway/deletePrivacyData>.

Step 4: Input the payload(e.g. ‘;WAIT FOR DELAY ‘0:0:5’ --’) and observe that the response got delayed by 5 seconds thereby confirming SQL injection in the application as shown in the screenshot below:

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Supportive Evidence:

Request: POST /eipf/gateway/deletePrivacyData HTTP/2

Response: HTTP/2 404 Not Found

Inspector: Request attributes, Request query parameters, Request cookies, Request headers, Response headers

1.355 bytes | 129 millis

Original Request

Request: POST /eipf/gateway/deletePrivacyData HTTP/2

Response: HTTP/2 500 Internal Server Error

Inspector: Request attributes, Request query parameters, Request cookies, Request headers, Response headers

1.366 bytes | 10.065 millis

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7.2 WebServices: JWT Misconfiguration

Vulnerability Title	JWT Misconfiguration
Vulnerability Category	A5 Security Misconfiguration
Severity	Medium
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 5.9 CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N
Description	<p>Vulnerability Description: During the assessment, it is observed that the APIs used to communicate to the servers are validated by the JWT auth token which has no expiry and same token as being used.</p> <p>JWT is an open standard (RFC 7519) for defining JSON objects shared between multiple systems and representing a user's identity or specific permission associated with that identity. JWT tokens are commonly used in authentication and authorization processes to prove a user's identity or grant access to specific protected resources or actions.</p> <p>Reference: 2020-01 Attacking and Securing JWT.pdf (owasp.org)</p> <p>Exploitability Rational: To exploit the vulnerability, an attacker should have network access to the server via HTTP channel.</p> <p>Impact Rational: If the token never gets expired, if the token is stolen by an attacker then the attacker can always access the user's data.</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	 EIPF Ptest 1.1.0.postman_collection.json.zip
Recommendation	It is recommended to set JWT expiration. Reference: JSON Web Token for Java - OWASP Cheat Sheet Series
Status	Open



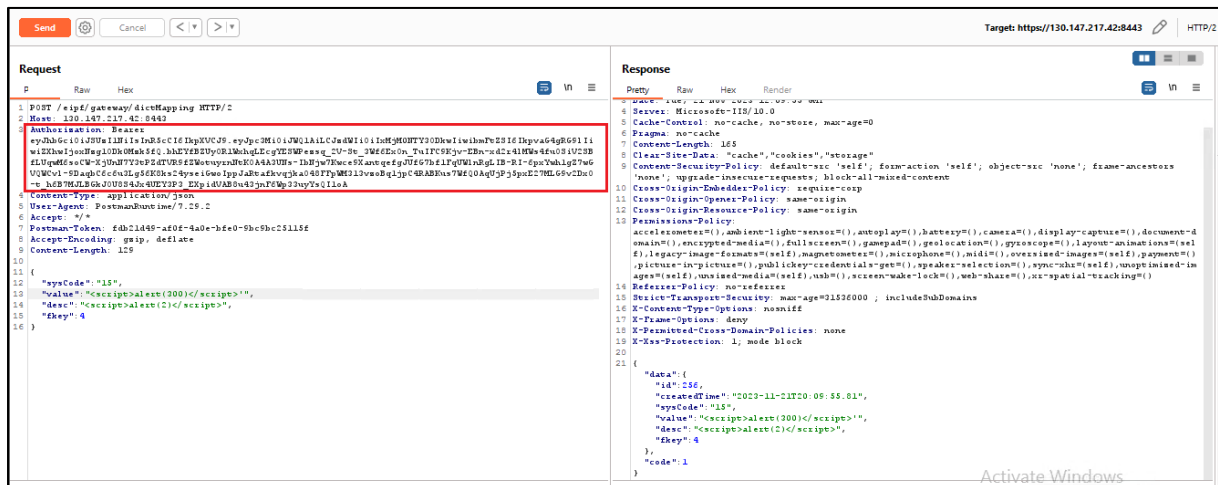


Steps to Reproduce

Step 1: Configure postman to work with a proxy tool such as Burp suite.

Step 2: Intercept the request and send to Repeater. Observe that the JWT token can be reused or it does not have any expiry time.

Supportive Evidence:





7.3 WebServices: Insecure CORS

Vulnerability Title	Insecure CORS
Vulnerability Category	A5 Security Misconfiguration
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 3.4 CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N
Description	<p>Vulnerability Description: During the assessment, it is observed that the server has responded to the request with headers 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' which is set to wildcard.</p> <p>Cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) is a browser mechanism which enables controlled access to resources located outside of a given domain. It extends and adds flexibility to the same-origin policy (SOP). An insecure CORS configuration allows any website to trigger requests with user credentials to the target application and read the responses, thus enabling attackers to perform privileged actions or to retrieve potential sensitive information.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/CORS_OriginHeaderScrutiny • https://www.tenable.com/plugins/was/98983 • https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/CORS <p>Exploitability rational: Malicious websites are able to access and take advantage of the web server's API endpoints due to poor CORS header setting.</p> <p>Impact rational: An attacker can access sensitive data of victim. An unrestricted CORS policy allows an attacker to access sensitive data or perform unauthorized user actions without user knowledge.</p>





Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	https://130.147.217.42:8443/eipf/gateway/dictMapping
Recommendation	<p>The Access-Control-Allow-Origin header should not be set to a wildcard match. In most cases, this header can be safely removed. However, if the application requires a relaxation of the Same Origin Policy, the Access-Control-Allow-Origin header should whitelist only domains that are trusted by this server.</p> <p>Reference: https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/HTML5_Security_Cheat_Sheet.html#cross-origin-resource-sharing</p>
Status	Open

Steps to Reproduce

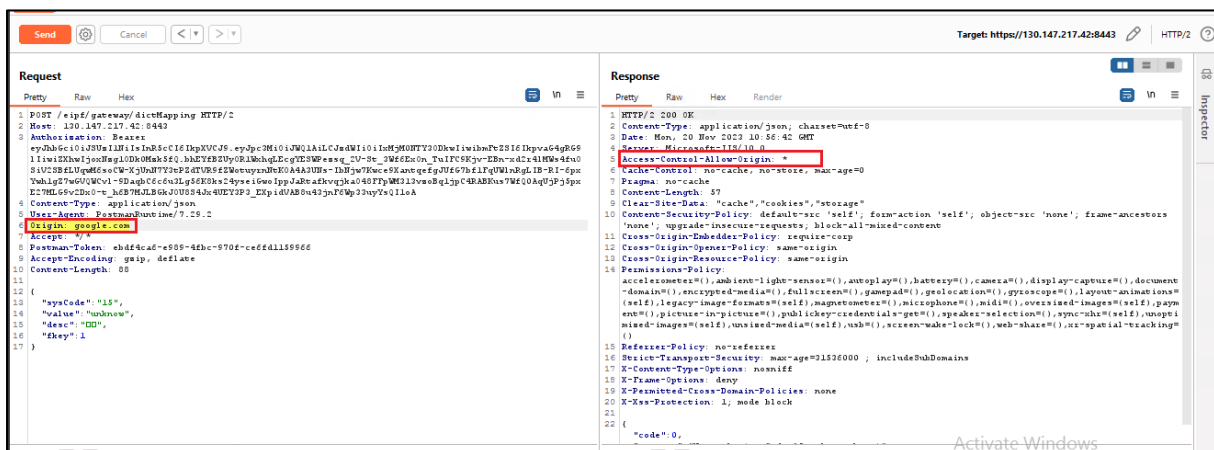
Step 1: Login to the application and intercept the application traffic using web proxy tools like Burp suite.

Step 2: Send the captured request to the repeater tab.

Step 3: Change the value of the origin header and forward the request to server.

Step 4: Observe that the server has responded to the request with headers 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' set to wildcard.

Supportive Evidence:



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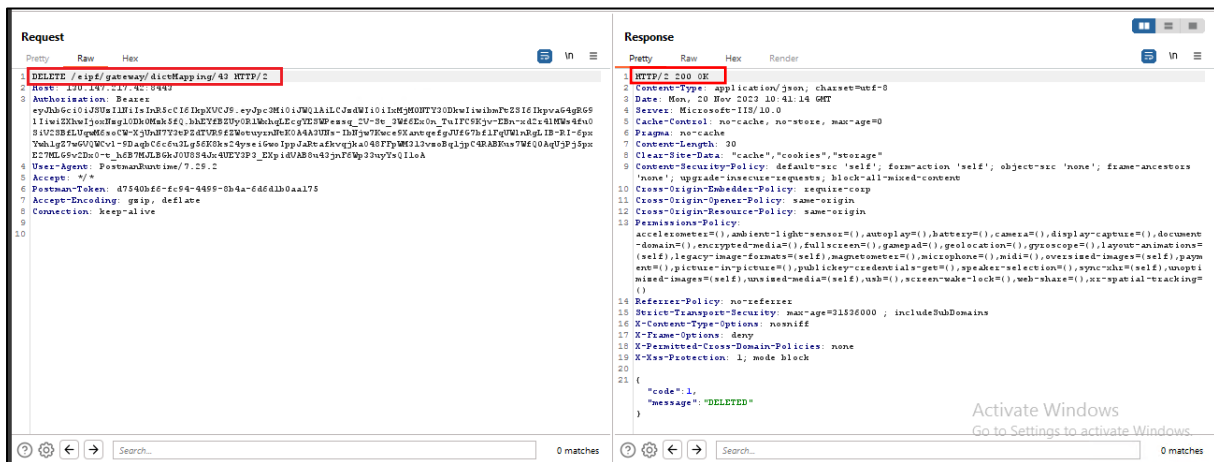
7.4 WebServices: Delete method is enabled

Vulnerability Title	Delete method is enabled
Vulnerability Category	A5 Security Misconfiguration
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score:3.7 CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N
Description	<p>Vulnerability Description: During the assessment, it is observed that the application server supports DELETE method.</p> <p>While the DELETE method requests that the origin server removes the association between the target resource and its current functionality.</p> <p>Exploitability rational:</p> <p>It is relatively difficult to exploit the insecure http methods.</p> <p>Impact rational:</p> <p>Improper use of these methods may lead to a loss of integrity.</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	https://130.147.217.42:8443/eipf/gateway/dictMapping/46
Recommendation	It is recommended to disable unnecessary HTTP Methods.
Status	Open





Supportive Evidence:





7.5 WebServices: Lack of Input Validation

Vulnerability Title	Lack of Input Validation
Vulnerability Category	A3 Injection
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 3.5 CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:L/I:N/A:N
Description	<p>Vulnerability Description: During the assessment, it is observed that it allows the usage of special characters. Due to this, the application may be vulnerable to attacks like XSS, SQL injection etc.</p> <p>Input validation is a frequently-used technique for checking potentially dangerous inputs in order to ensure that the inputs are safe for processing within the code, or when communicating with other components. Improper Input Validation in a application can allow an attacker to supply malicious user input that is then executed by the vulnerable web application.</p> <p>Reference: https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/20.html</p> <p>Exploitability rational:</p> <p>Failure to properly validate and handle untrusted input represents the single largest category of software security weaknesses. At a minimum, data that is not validated may impact the application's control flow or data flow, leading to unexpected application states for end users, unintended changes to back-end data, as well as unexpected outcomes from executed application logic.</p> <p>An attacker may submit payloads that seek to exploit any number of vulnerabilities that typically result from a lack of input validation. These include (but are not limited to) SQL injection, cross-site scripting, LDAP injection, log injection, and command injection. The consequence of successfully exploiting these vulnerabilities varies, but most provide an attacker with the ability to bypass authentication and/or authorization mechanisms to access, modify or delete application and user data, or execute functionality only available to legitimate user.</p>





	Impact Rational: An attacker can provide unexpected values and cause a program crash or excessive consumption of resources, such as memory and CPU. An attacker can read confidential data if they can control resource references. An attacker can use malicious input to modify data or possibly alter control flow in unexpected ways, including arbitrary command execution.
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	https://130.147.217.42:8443/eipf/gateway/dictMapping
Recommendation	<p>We recommend the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data that does not match an expected pattern and data that can potentially be used to execute injection attacks must be discarded or sanitized before use. • Perform the validation in such a way that end-users cannot tamper with or bypass the control. Perform the validation on the server-side rather than client-side. <p>Whitelist validation should be favored first over other validation techniques since any character or string not explicitly specified as part of the "known-safe" set of characters or values is rejected or removed by default.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <p>https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Input_Validation_Cheat_Sheet.html</p>
Status	Open

Steps to Reproduce

Step 1: Configure postman to work with a proxy tool such as Burp suite.

Step 2: Intercept the request and send to Repeater.

Step 3: Modify some parameters as shown in the screenshot below:

Step 4: Observe the response from the server as shown in the screenshot below:

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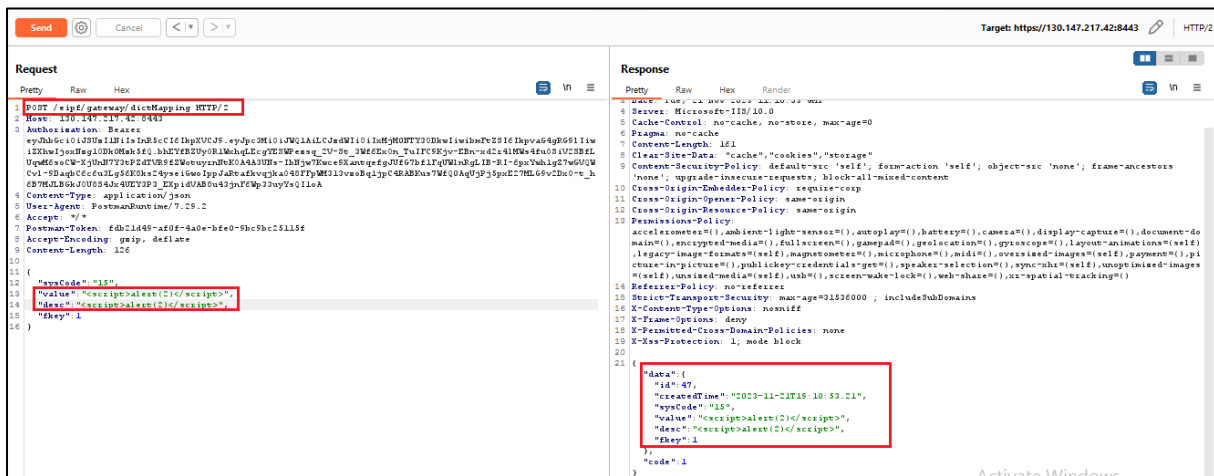


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Supportive Evidence:





7.6 WebServices: Weak SSL/TLS Configuration

Vulnerability Title	Weak SSL/TLS Configuration
Vulnerability Category	A2 Cryptographic Failures
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 3.7 CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:H/PR:L/UI:R/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N
Description	<p>Vulnerability Description:</p> <p>During the assessment, it is observed that the application supports to use TLSv1.2 protocols but it allow weak SSL/TLS cipher suites.</p> <p>The following deficiencies were found in the encrypted communication Configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sweet32 – It uses Collision or “birthday” attack against 64-bit DES/3DES ciphers in CBC mode to decrypt sensitive information like session cookie, by sending large amount of data over a single SSL/TLS session. <p>The server-side SSL/TLS endpoint is configured to allow weak SSL/TLS cipher suites. These cipher suites have proven cryptographic flaws that can allow an attacker to decrypt or modify traffic.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://owasp.org/Top10/A02_2021-Cryptographic_Failures/Weak-SSL-TLS-Ciphers-Insufficient-Transport-Layer-Protection <p>Exploitability rational:</p> <p>Some misconfigurations in the server can be used to force the use of a weak cipher - or at worst no encryption - permitting to an attacker to gain access to the supposed secure communication channel. Other misconfiguration can be used for a Denial-of-Service attack.</p> <p>Impact Rational:</p>



	Sweet32 – An attacker who can send arbitrary HTTP Requests on behalf of the user by controlling the client and can sniff the HTTPS response, is then able to decrypt one block of the encrypted message within 232 attacker-controlled requests.
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	130.147.217.42
Recommendation	Weak or lowgrade CBC ciphers or encryption must be disabled. Reference: https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Transport_Layer_Protection_Cheat_Sheet.html
Status	Open

Steps to Reproduce

Use tools such as sslscan or nmap to enumerate the ciphers used by the application endpoints.

Step 1: Run the nmap scan:

```
nmap -p 443 -v -Pn --script ssl-enum-ciphers <hostname>
```

Step 2: Observe the result that application uses weak ciphers.





Supportive Evidence:

```

Nmap Output  Ports / Hosts  Topology  Host Details  Scans
nmap -sV -p - -Pn --script ssl-enum-ciphers 130.147.217.42

Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-11-22 19:58 China Standard Time
Nmap scan report for eipf.swf.philips.com (130.147.217.42)
Host is up (0.0012s latency).
Not shown: 65529 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH for Windows 9.2 (protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open  http         Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
|_ http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
1433/tcp  open  ms-sql-s     Microsoft SQL Server 2019 15.00.2000
|_ ssl-enum-ciphers:
|   TLSv1.2:
|     ciphers:
|       TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (dh 2048) - A
|       TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (dh 2048) - A
|       TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (dh 2048) - A
|       TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (dh 2048) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (ecdh_x25519) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (ecdh_x25519) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (ecdh_x25519) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (ecdh_x25519) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (ecdh_x25519) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (ecdh_x25519) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (rsa 2048) - C
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256 (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5 (rsa 2048) - C
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA (rsa 2048) - C

```

```

Nmap Output  Ports / Hosts  Topology  Host Details  Scans
nmap -sV -p - -Pn --script ssl-enum-ciphers 130.147.217.42

|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5 (rsa 2048) - C
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA (rsa 2048) - C
|     compressors:
|       NULL
|     cipher preference: server
|     cipher preference error: Network error
|     warnings:
|       64-bit block cipher 3DES vulnerable to SWEET32 attack
|       Broken cipher RC4 is deprecated by RFC 7465
|       Ciphersuite uses MD5 for message integrity
|_ least strength: C

```



```

Nmap Output  Ports / Hosts  Topology  Host Details  Scans

nmap -sV -p - -Pn --script ssl-enum-ciphers 130.147.217.42

3389/tcp open  ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Services
| ssl-enum-ciphers:
|   TLSv1.2:
|     ciphers:
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (ecdhe_x25519) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (ecdhe_x25519) - A
|       TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (dh 2048) - A
|       TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (dh 2048) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (ecdhe_x25519) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (ecdhe_x25519) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (ecdhe_x25519) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (ecdhe_x25519) - A
|       TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (dh 2048) - A
|       TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (dh 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256 (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (rsa 2048) - C
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA (rsa 2048) - C
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5 (rsa 2048) - C
|     compressors:
|       NULL
|     cipher preference: server
|     warnings:
|       64-bit block cipher 3DES vulnerable to SWEET32 attack
|       Broken cipher RC4 is deprecated by RFC 7465
|       Ciphersuite uses MD5 for message integrity
|     least strength: C

```

```

nmap -sV -p - -Pn --script ssl-enum-ciphers 130.147.217.42

5985/tcp open  http Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
|_ http-server-header: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0
8443/tcp open  ssl/https-alt Kestrel
|_ fingerprint-stings:
|   Kerberos, TLSsessionReq:
|     HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
|     Content-Length: 0
|     Connection: close
|     Date: Wed, 22 Nov 2023 12:00:18 GMT
|     Server: Kestrel
|   LDAPSearchReq:
|     HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
|     Content-Length: 0
|     Connection: close
|     Date: Wed, 22 Nov 2023 12:00:28 GMT
|     Server: Kestrel
|_ http-server-header: Kestrel
1 service unrecognized despite returning data. If you know the service/version, please submit the following fingerprint at https://nmap.org/cgi-bin/submit.cgi?new-service :
SF-Port5443-TCP:V=7.94%T=SSLA1=74D=11/22%Time=655DED824P=i686-pc-windows-w
SF-Window$tr(TLSsessionReq,78,"HTTP/1.1\x20400\x20Bad\x20Request\r\nConten
SF-Length:\x200\r\nConnection:\x20close\r\nDate:\x20Wed,\x2022\x20Nov\x2
SF:102023\x2012:00:18\x20GMT\r\nServer:\x20Kestrel\r\n\r\n")%r(Kerberos,78,
SF:"HTTP/1.1\x20400\x20Bad\x20Request\r\nContent-Length:\x200\r\nConnecti
SF:ion:\x20close\r\nDate:\x20Wed,\x2022\x20Nov\x202023\x2012:00:18\x20GMT\r
SF:\nServer:\x20Kestrel\r\n\r\n")%r(LDAPSearchReq,78,"HTTP/1.1\x20400\x20
SF:Bad\x20Request\r\nContent-Length:\x200\r\nConnection:\x20close\r\nDate:
SF:\x20Wed,\x2022\x20Nov\x202023\x2012:00:28\x20GMT\r\nServer:\x20Kestrel\r
SF:\n\r\n");
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

```

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7.7 WebServices: Verbose Server Banner

Vulnerability Title	Verbose Server Banner
Vulnerability Category	A5 Security Misconfiguration
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 3.1 CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:H/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:N
Description	<p>Vulnerability Description: During the security assessment, it was found that the application discloses the application server details including the version in the HTTP response. Targeted attacks can be launched against the server based on the exploits it is having.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://owasp.org/www-project-web-security-testing-guide/latest/4-Web_Application_Security_Testing/01-Information_Gathering/02-Fingerprint_Web_Server • https://www.tenable.com/plugins/was/98618 <p>Exploitability rational: Web server fingerprinting is a critical task for the penetration tester. Knowing the version and type of a running web server allows testers to determine known vulnerabilities and the appropriate exploits to use during testing and those are available on internet.</p> <p>Impact rational: Targeted attacks can be launched against the server based on the exploits it is having.</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	https://130.147.217.42:8443/eipf/gateway/dictMapping
Recommendation	It is recommended to use custom banner for server by hiding all sensitive information from banner.

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	https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/iis-support-blog/remove-unwanted-http-response-headers/ba-p/369710
Status	Open

Steps to Reproduce

Step 1: Use a proxy tool like Burp Suite to capture any request.

Step 2: Observe that the http response is disclosing server name and its version as shown in the screenshot below:

Supportive Evidence:

The screenshot shows a network capture in Burp Suite. On the left, the 'Request' tab displays a POST request to `/api/gateway/allReports HTTP/2`. On the right, the 'Response' tab displays an HTTP/2 200 OK response. The 'Server' header in the response is `Microsoft-IIS/10.0`, which is highlighted with a red box to indicate the vulnerable information.

This screenshot shows another network capture in Burp Suite. The 'Request' tab shows a GET request to `/api/gateway/this/ServiceRequest?patient.name=...`. The 'Response' tab shows an HTTP/2 200 OK response. The 'Server' header in the response is `Jetty/10.0.14`, which is highlighted with a red box.

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Send Cancel < >
Target: <https://130.147.217.42:8443> HTTP/2

Request

Pretty	Raw	Hex
<pre> 1 POST /api/gateway/domainDataPush HTTP/2 2 Host: 130.147.217.42:8443 3 4 Authorization: Basic 5 6 e2b3dc10123f151a1b5e3c161d3xvucjv_eypje2m101JW14ILCJaW1011d5M0HT7Y2Dksw1w1bw7c23IE3kpvaf4g6691i1w 7 iX3w1y5mReg102M0k85f6_hbEYf8Y9102w1bWkEcgy3WPw5ag_U0_5e_7MEf6C0n_Ta1F9CKjv-ZBn-wd41Hw46u051U2BE1 8 Uqf68e0-Cy3bW102P2F470520102w1y0b0v0a000AA70102-1d3p7Wwca25aneq7067b1FqW1nqR1D-R1-Epa7W1b7W0VW 9 cy1-70ab060102P2F470520102w1y0b0v0a000AA70102-1d3p7Wwca25aneq7067b1FqW1nqR1D-R1-Epa7W1b7W0VW 10 cy1-70ab060102P2F470520102w1y0b0v0a000AA70102-1d3p7Wwca25aneq7067b1FqW1nqR1D-R1-Epa7W1b7W0VW 11 078761060102P2F470520102w1y0b0v0a000AA70102-1d3p7Wwca25aneq7067b1FqW1nqR1D-R1-Epa7W1b7W0VW 12 Content-Type: application/xml 13 User-Agent: PostmanRuntime/7.29.2 14 Accept: */* 15 Postman-Token: 9f643f00-5f60-4a70-9742-221b95d6c111 16 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate 17 Content-Length: 2712 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 1117 1118 1119 1120 1121 1122 1123 1124 1125 1126 1127 1128 1129 1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 1157 1158 1159 1160 1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1166 1167 1168 1169 1170 1171 1172 1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180 1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1188 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193 1194 1195 1196 1197 1198 1199 1200 1201 1202 1203 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213 1214 1215 1216 1217 1218 1219 1220 1221 1222 1223 1224 1225 1226 1227 1228 1229 1230 1231 1232 1233 1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280 1281 1282 1283 1284 1285 1286 1287 1288 1289 1290 1291 1292 1293 1294 1295 1296 1297 1298 1299 1300 1301 1302 1303 1304 1305 1306 1307 1308 1309 1310 1311 1312 1313 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1319 1320 1321 1322 1323 1324 1325 1326 1327 1328 1329 1330 1331 1332 1333 1334 1335 1336 1337 1338 1339 1340 1341 1342 1343 1344 1345 1346 1347 1348 1349 1350 1351 1352 1353 1354 1355 1356 1357 1358 1359 1360 1361 1362 1363 1364 1365 1366 1367 1368 1369 1370 1371 1372 1373 1374 1375 1376 1377 1378 1379 1380 1381 1382 1383 1384 1385 1386 1387 1388 1389 1390 1391 1392 1393 1394 1395 1396 1397 1398 1399 1400 1401 1402 1403 1404 1405 1406 1407 1408 1409 1410 1411 1412 1413 1414 1415 1416 1417 1418 1419 1420 1421 1422 1423 1424 1425 1426 1427 1428 1429 1430 1431 1432 1433 1434 1435 1436 1437 1438 1439 1440 1441 1442 1443 1444 1445 1446 1447 1448 1449 1450 1451 1452 1453 1454 1455 1456 1457 1458 1459 1460 1461 1462 1463 1464 1465 1466 1467 1468 1469 1470 1471 1472 1473 1474 1475 1476 1477 1</pre>		



7.8 WebServices: Improper Error Handling

Vulnerability Title	Improper Error Handling
Vulnerability Category	A5 Security Misconfiguration
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 3.4 CVSS:3.1/AV:A/AC:H/PR:L/UI:R/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N
Description	<p>Vulnerability Description:</p> <p>Improper handling of errors can introduce a variety of security problems for a web site. The most common problem is when detailed internal error messages such as stack traces, database dumps, and error codes are displayed to the user (attacker). These messages reveal implementation details which are supposed to be hidden.</p> <p>Reference: https://owasp.org/www-community/Improper_Error_Handling</p> <p>Exploitability rational:</p> <p>An attacker should have access to the application.</p> <p>Impact rational:</p> <p>By leveraging the verbose error an attacker can gain more information about the target which help in fine tuning his/her future attack.</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	https://130.147.217.42:8443/eipf/gateway/dictMapping
Recommendation	The application should return customized generic error messages to the user's browser. If details about the error are needed for debugging or support reasons a unique identifier may be created and displayed to the user along with the generic error message for reference. This same unique identifier can be included with the error that is logged to the server so that it can be easily correlated with the issue.



References:

- https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Error_Handling_Cheat_Sheet.html
- [Improper-Error-Handling-Fix-In-JAVA](#)
- [Improper-Error-Handling-Fix-In-ASP.NET-Core](#)
- [Improper-Error-Handling-Fix-In-SpringBoot](#)

Status

Open

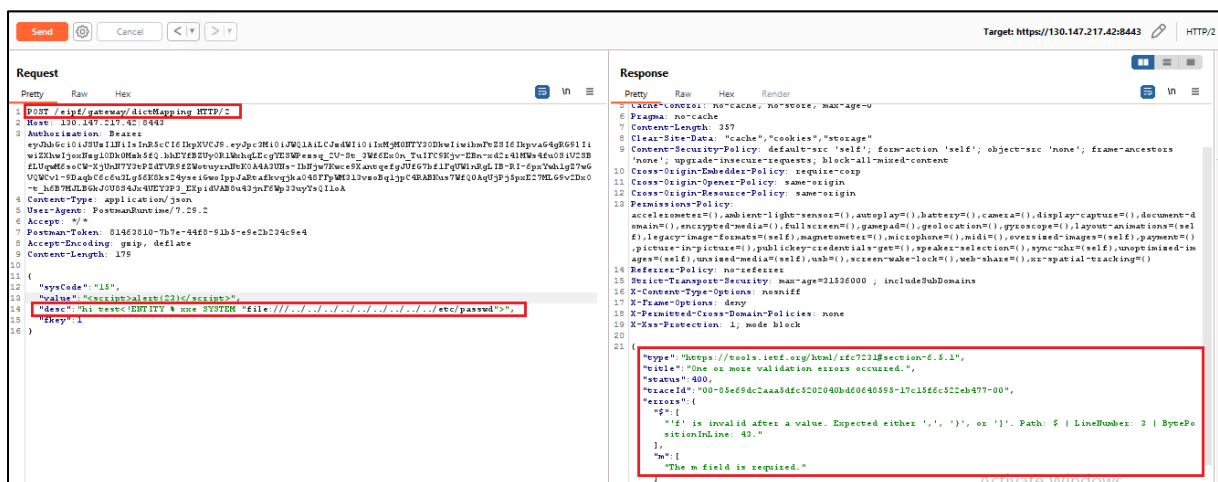
Steps to Reproduce

Step 1: Configure the browser to use proxy tool such as Burp Suite.

Step 2: Capture a request containing some input fields and send it to the Repeater tool.

Step 3: Manipulate the request with certain malicious characters in the input fields and observe that there is error disclosure in the response as shown in the screenshot below:

Supportive Evidence:





7.9 Windows Services: Sensitive Data in Memory

Vulnerability Title	Sensitive Data in Memory
Vulnerability Category	Others
Severity	Medium
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 5.9 CVSS:3.1/AV:P/AC:H/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:L
Description	<p>Vulnerability Description: Thick Client application temporarily stores data into the memory from different environments like users or network for further processing. This type of data includes usernames, passwords, connection strings or any other sensitive data. Thick client application generally has a user authentication form, where user supplies username and password as credentials. These credentials are stored in the memory for future processing by the application. To validate these credentials, application fetches correct username & password from the database. This actual username & password is also stored temporarily in the memory. These credentials stay in the memory until they get overwritten by any other data.</p> <p>Exploitability Rational: Any attacker that has physical access to the machine can exploit this vulnerability.</p> <p>Impact Rational: Any attacker that has access to this information can impersonate any user that uses the application by obtaining their user credentials.</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe
Recommendation	Clear the memory area that contains critical data after a sensitive action. This means application should clear the username and password from the memory after authentication process. This ensures that further a malicious user cannot retrieve any sensitive data from the memory.
Status	Open

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Steps to Reproduce

Step 1: Launch the FhirSyncService.

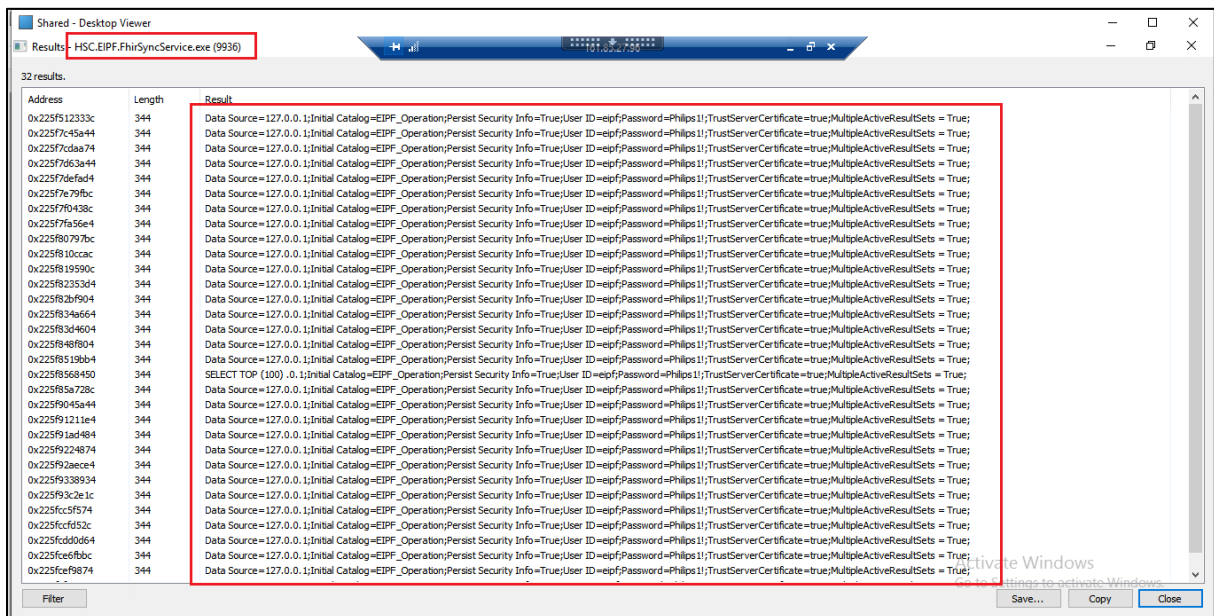
Step 2: Launch the process hacker tool and select the HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe process in the tool.

Step 3: Right click > Properties > Memory and filter the strings with minimum 3 characters.

Step 4: Search for case insensitive string like Password/UserID.

Step 5: Observe that the password/userid is found in memory as shown in the below screenshot:

Supportive Evidence:



HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe



7.10 WindowsServices: Unsigned Binaries

Vulnerability Title	Unsigned Binaries
Vulnerability Category	Others
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 2.9 CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:H/PR:H/UI:R/S:C/C:L/I:L/A:N
Description	<p>Vulnerability Description: During the security assessment of the product, it is observed many of the binaries do not have a valid signature.</p> <p>Code signing with a developer certificate provides authenticity, reputation and integrity to the code and application.</p> <p>Exploitability Rational: An attacker needs local access to the system to exploit this issue.</p> <p>Impact Rational: A successful attack could result in execution of attacker injected code.</p> <p>Reference: https://msdn.microsoft.com/enus/library/ms537361(v=vs.85).aspx</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	<p>C:\apps\Ptest\DomainMappingSyncService\HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService.exe</p> <p>C:\apps\Ptest\FhirSyncService\HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe</p> <p>C:\apps\Ptest\HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.V6\HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.exe</p>
Recommendation	It is recommended to sign the code with a developer certificate. Use Microsoft Sign Tool for signing executables. Executable must be signed by valid CA authority.
Status	Open

**Supportive Evidence:**

```
C:\apps\Ptest\DomainMappingSyncService>sigcheck.exe HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService.exe

Sigcheck v2.60 - File version and signature viewer
Copyright (C) 2004-2017 Mark Russinovich
Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com

C:\apps\Ptest\DomainMappingSyncService\HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService.exe:
Verified:      Unsigned
Link date:     3:24 AM 6/21/2023
Publisher:     n/a
Company:       HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService
Description:   HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService
Product:       HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService
Prod version:  1.0.0
File version:  1.0.0.0
MachineType:   64-bit
```

It is observed that application EXE's are unsigned.

```
C:\apps\Ptest\FhirSyncService>sigcheck.exe HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe

Sigcheck v2.60 - File version and signature viewer
Copyright (C) 2004-2017 Mark Russinovich
Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com

C:\apps\Ptest\FhirSyncService\HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe:
Verified:      Unsigned
Link date:     11:03 PM 5/24/2023
Publisher:     n/a
Company:       HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService
Description:   HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService
Product:       HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService
Prod version:  1.0.0
File version:  1.0.0.0
MachineType:   64-bit
```

It is observed that application EXE's are unsigned.





```
C:\apps\Ptest\HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.V6>sigcheck.exe HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.exe

Sigcheck v2.60 - File version and signature viewer
Copyright (C) 2004-2017 Mark Russinovich
Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com

C:\apps\Ptest\HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.V6\HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.exe:
  Verified:      Unsigned
  Link date:     1:53 PM 8/25/2023
  Publisher:     n/a
  Company:       HSC.EIPF.NotificationService
  Description:   HSC.EIPF.NotificationService
  Product:       HSC.EIPF.NotificationService
  Prod version:  1.0.0
  File version:  1.0.0.0
  MachineType:  64-bit
```

It is observed that application EXE's are unsigned.






7.11 WindowsServices: PDB files included in the Binary

Vulnerability Title	PDB files included in the Binary
Vulnerability Category	Others
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 2.5 CVSS:3.1/AV:L/AC:H/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:N
Description	<p>Vulnerability Description: During security assessment, it was observed that the binary had pdb files unremoved. The pdb files are the symbol files that are the final product of the compiled source code used for debugging purpose.</p> <p>Exploitability Rational: The attacker needs to be a local account user to fetch the information.</p> <p>Impact Rational: An attacker who shall access these files could understand the product better and plan for further attacks.</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	C:\apps\Ptest\HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.V6\HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.exe
Recommendation	It is recommended to remove any unwanted files post development and prior to production release.
Status	Open





Supportive Evidence:

HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.V6 >		.pdb x
	HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.pdb C:\apps\Ptest\HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.V6 Type: PDB File	Date modified: 11/15/2023 4:14 PM Size: 15.6 KB
	HSC.EIPF.Logging.pdb C:\apps\Ptest\HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.V6 Type: PDB File	Date modified: 11/15/2023 2:40 PM Size: 12.1 KB
	HSC.EIPF.Common.pdb C:\apps\Ptest\HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.V6 Type: PDB File	Date modified: 11/9/2023 2:02 PM Size: 12.8 KB





7.12 WindowsServices: DLL Injection

Vulnerability Title	DLL Injection
Vulnerability Category	Others
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 2.9 CVSS:3.1/AV:P/AC:L/PR:H/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:L
Description	<p>Vulnerability Description: DLL injection is a technique, which allows an attacker to run arbitrary code in the context of the address space of another process. If this process is running with low privileges, then an attacker could abuse it to execute malicious code in the form of a DLL file to elevate privileges.</p> <p>Reference: https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Binary_planting</p> <p>Exploitability Rational: The attacker requires access to find the running process of the application.</p> <p>Impact Rational: Once the application executes the malicious DLL it can perform malicious task on the server.</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService.exe HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.exe
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the application only loads DLL, which are legitimate from the whitelisted DLL's and deny access to other DLL other than the list. • One need to ensure no untrusted process gets Administrator access or runs as the same user account as your application.
Status	Open



Steps to reproduce

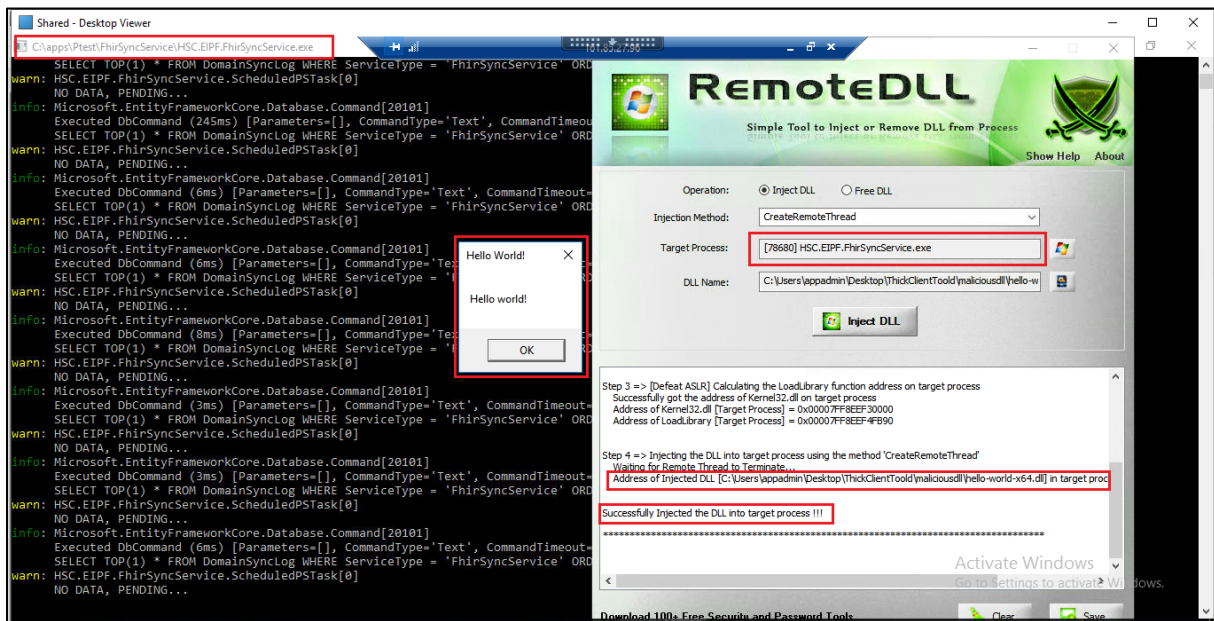
Step 1: We have created a DLL, which will execute a pop up for test purpose. Similarly, we can write to perform various malicious activities. In our case the DLL name is “hello-world-x64.dll”.

Step 2: Using RemoteDLL 64bit tool, inject the DLL into the application process. Observe that the application executes the malicious DLL. Similarly, any malicious task can be executed on the system.

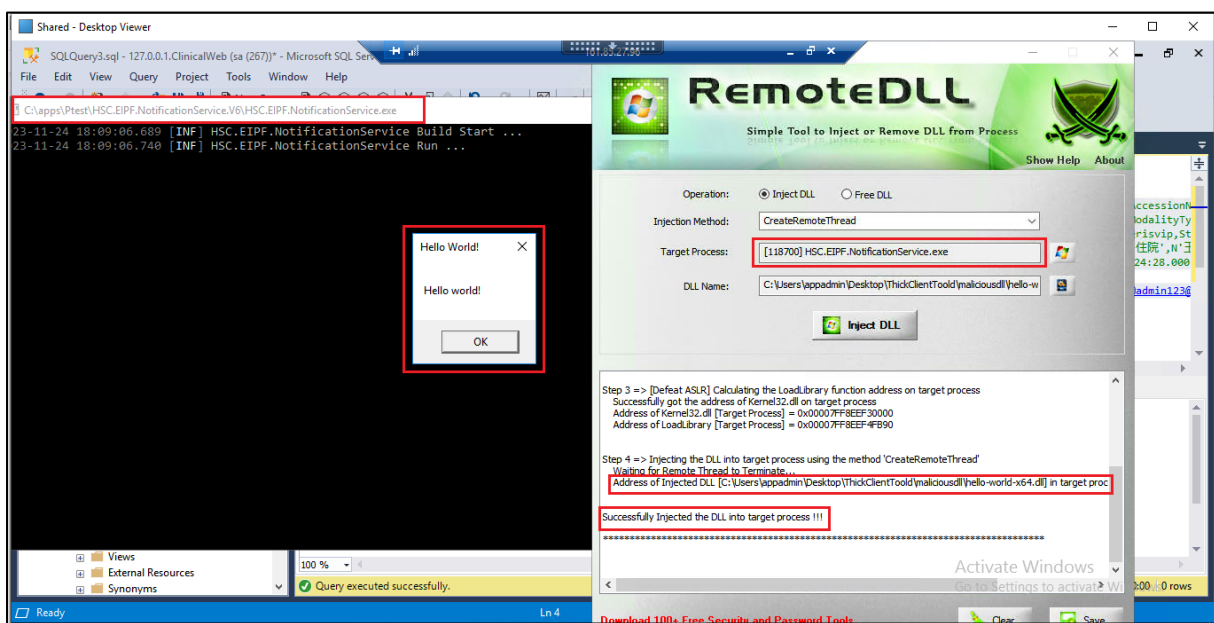
Supportive Evidence:



HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService.exe



HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe



HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.exe



7.13 WindowsServices: Insecure Windows Service Permissions

Vulnerability Title	Insecure Windows Service Permissions
Vulnerability Category	Others
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 3.4 CVSS:3.1/AV:P/AC:H/PR:L/UI:N/S:C/C:L/I:L/A:N
Description	<p>Vulnerability Description: During the security assessment, it was observed that At least one improperly configured Windows service may have a privilege escalation vulnerability.</p> <p>At least one Windows service executable with insecure permissions was detected on the remote host. Services configured to use an executable with weak permissions are vulnerable to privilege escalation attacks.</p> <p>This plugin checks if any of the following groups have permissions to modify executable files that are started by Windows services :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Everyone - Users - Domain Users - Authenticated Users - IIS Users have Write Permissions. <p>Exploitability Rational: The attacker can exploit this by physical access to the machine.</p> <p>Impact Rational: An unprivileged user could modify or overwrite the executable with arbitrary code, which would be executed the next time the service is started. Depending on the user that the service runs as, this could result in privilege escalation.</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService.exe HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe

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	HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.exe
Recommendation	Ensure the groups listed above (Everyone, Users, Domain Users & Authenticated Users) do not have permissions to modify or write service executables. Additionally, ensure these groups do not have Full Control permission to any directories that contain service executables.
Status	Open

Steps to Reproduce

Step 1: Run `icaccls <.exe>`

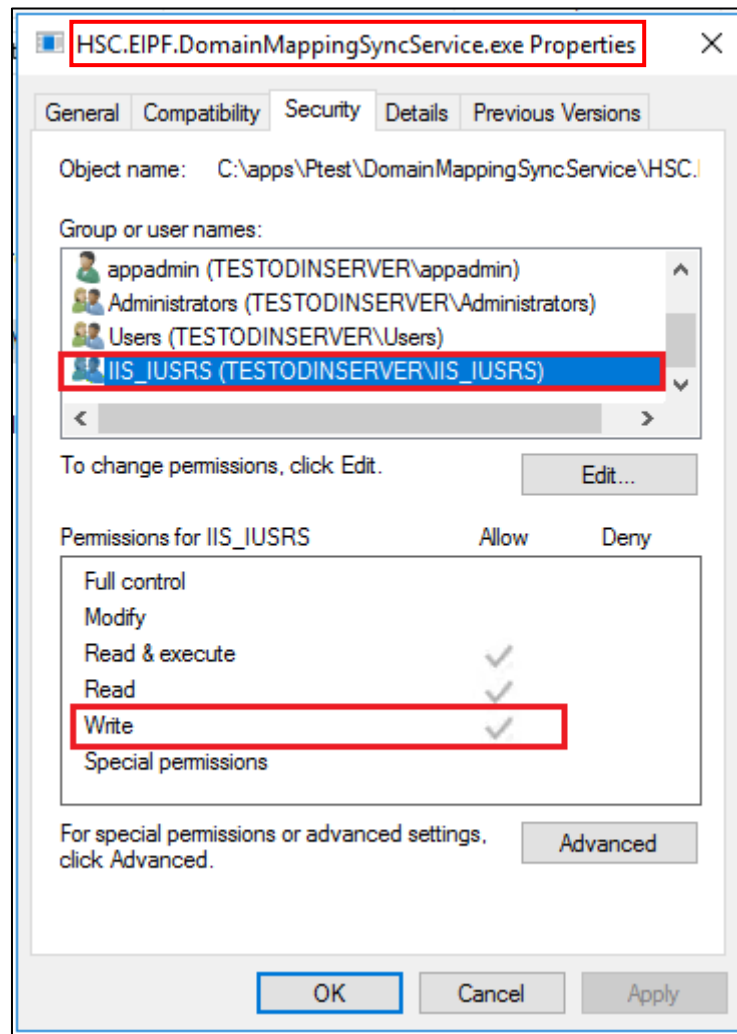
Step 2: Observe IIS_IUSRS have Write permissions.

Supportive Evidence:

```
C:\apps\Ptest\DomainMappingSyncService>icaccls HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService.exe
HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService.exe BUILTIN\IIS_IUSRS:(I)(RX,W)
NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE:(I)(RX,W)
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
BUILTIN\Users:(I)(RX)
TESTODINSERVER\appadmin:(I)(F)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files
```

HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService.exe

*HSC.EIPF.DomainMappingSyncService.exe*

```
C:\apps\Ptest\FhirSyncService>icacls HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe
HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe BUILTIN\IIS_IUSRS:(I)(RX,W)
                             NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE:(I)(RX,W)
                             NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
                             BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
                             BUILTIN\Users:(I)(RX)
                             TESTODINSERVER\appadmin:(I)(F)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files
```

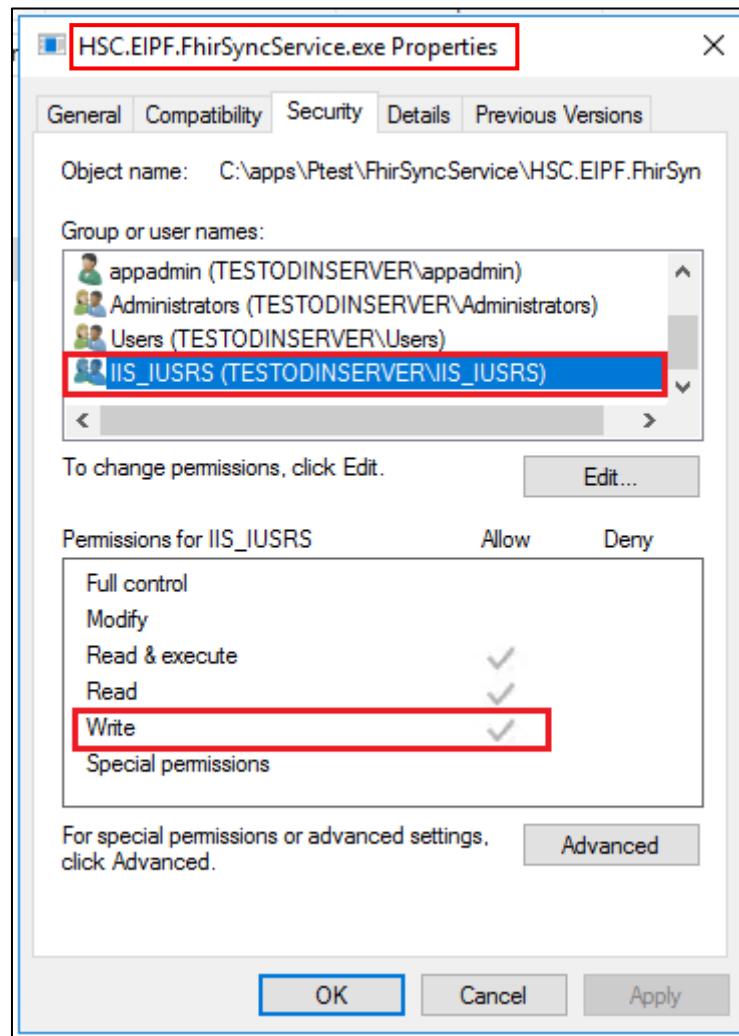
HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe

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*HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.exe*

```
C:\apps\Ptest\HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.V6>icacls HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.exe
HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.exe BUILTIN\IIS_IUSRS:(I)(RX,W)
                                NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE:(I)(RX,W)
                                NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
                                BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
                                BUILTIN\Users:(I)(RX)
                                TESTODINSERVER\appadmin:(I)(F)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files
```

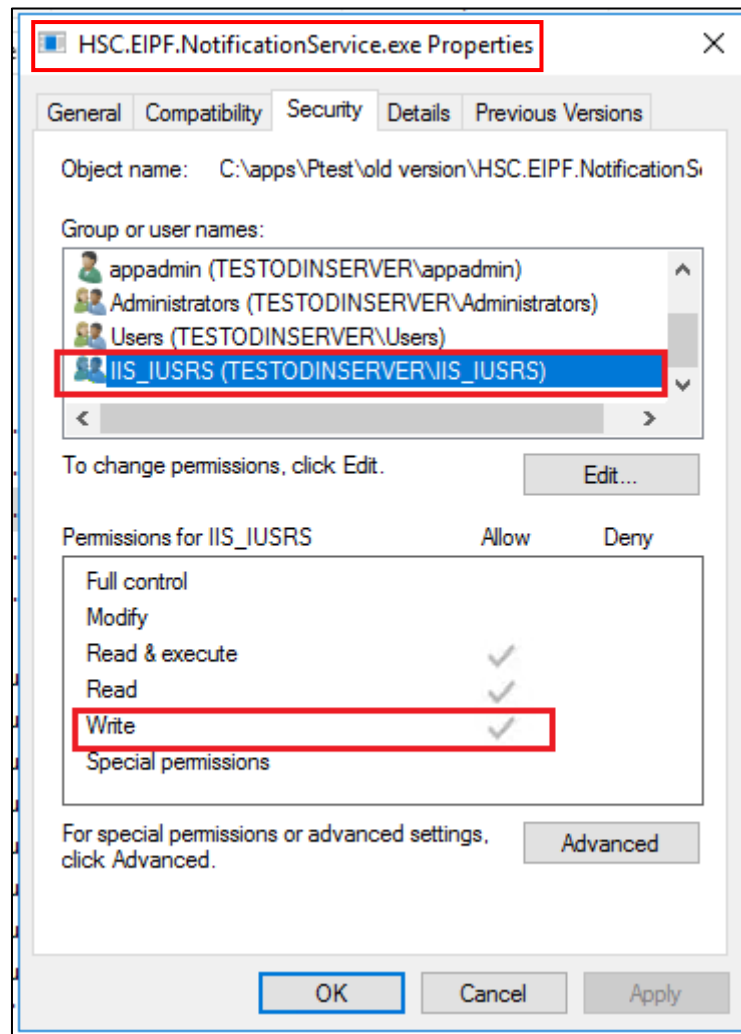
HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.exe

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*HSC.EIPF.NotificationService.exe*



8. Tools Used

Scope	Tools Used
Web Services	Burpsuite pro, Postman, Nmap
Windows Services	Remote DLL, Sigcheck, icacis, Process Hacker 2, Procmon

9. Automated Tool Report



nmap.txt



HSC.EIPF.FhirSyncService.txt

10. Manual Test Reports and Test Case Execution



2844_EIPF-1.1.0_TestSuites.xlsx

